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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

APRIL 1989 published May 1989

- Growth rate of Utah's manufacturing jobs triples the U.S. manufacturing growth rate!
- 25,200 new nonagricultural jobs have been created in Utah since April 1988.
- Utah's unemployment rate for April increased slightly to 4.3.
- Utah's total personal income growth rate surpassed the Nation's in 4th Quarter '88.
- Growth of jobs in the services industry slows to 6.2 percent (year-over).
- Utah's mining employment ties a 50-year low.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DRIFTS UPWARD

Utah's unemployment rate, at 4.3 for April 1989, has drifted up one tenth of a point from March's figure, but still is 0.8 of a point lower than in April 1988. In numbers, the total unemployed in April reached 36,000, which is down 12 percent from Utah's year-ago figure.

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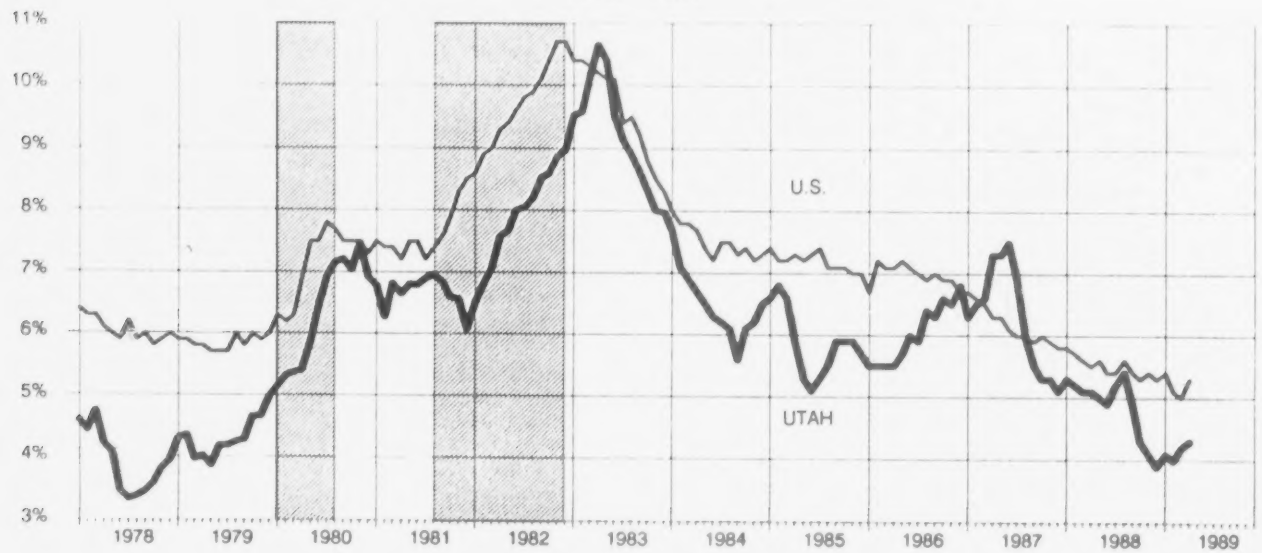
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1978 - 1989



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

Unemployed people may be grouped into three categories: job losers, job leavers, and entrants (both new entrants and re-entrants) to the labor force. It appears that, with the increased availability of jobs, more people are entering the labor force. Because some of them have not been immediately successful in finding a job, the unemployment rate has inched upward during the past two months. Supporting this observation is the fact that, thus far in 1989, unemployment compensation claimants are fewer in number than in the counterpart period of any year since the early 1970s. In other words, relatively few unemployed Utahns are job losers; far fewer are job leavers.

NONAG JOB GROWTH REMAINS STEADY

The April 1989 total jobs figure, 676,400, is 25,200 higher than a year-ago, an increase of 3.9 percent. This is the eighth consecutive month with year-over job increases of at least 25,000. During this period, growth has ranged between 3.9 and 4.2 percent, slightly higher than Utah's long-term nonag job growth of 3.5 percent per year.

MANUFACTURING--UTAH TRIPLES U.S. GROWTH!

In April, Utah's manufacturing industry continued its rapid employment growth, adding 5,900 new jobs (a 6.1 percent increase) in the last twelve months. In contrast, manufacturing employment in the United States has increased only 2.0 percent for the same period.

Over two-thirds of Utah's manufacturing jobs are in the durable goods sector. Within this, the small but highly visible category called primary metals (mostly copper and steel) continues to increase employment very rapidly--15.7 percent in the past twelve months. Also noteworthy is the increase of 1,600 jobs in the miscellaneous durable goods category, which includes sporting goods, medical instruments, furniture, and wood, stone, clay and glass products.

Year-over job increases in nondurable goods manufacturing totalled 2,200. These are primarily in food products (800) and in printing-related activities.

TRADE--MORE EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

In a now-familar pattern, Utah's trade industry continues its moderate employment increases. During the past twelve months, 6,600 new jobs have been generated by wholesale and retail employers. This reflects an increase of 4.3 percent. Variety and department stores, restaurants and wholesale trade are responsible for most of the growth.

SERVICES--JOB GROWTH SLOWS

After several months of year-over growth near 7.5 percent, Utah's services industry has cooled off a little. Its April 1989 rate of 6.2 still leads all major industries, but is virtually the same as manufacturing's 6.1.

In the past twelve months, 9,500 new jobs have been created by Utah's services industry employers. Employment in business services increased by 4,300 jobs, mostly in help supply (employee leasing) services. In addition, employment in private educational and nonprofit membership organizations is up by 2,100.

OTHER PRIVATE INDUSTRIES

Employment growth in Utah's transportation, communication and public utilities industry, at 3.9 percent, remains slower because of the continuing airline work stoppage.

Construction employment is at the same level as a year ago-23,300 jobs. A seasonal increase of nearly 3,000 construction jobs has occurred since February. Several thousand more will be added as the year progresses.

Mining employment is down 600 jobs. At only 7,500, employment in this industry is at the same level as in early 1987. It has not been lower than this, except during brief labor disputes, for more than fifty years.

Utah's finance, insurance and real estate industry has lost 600 jobs in the past year, primarily due to employment cutbacks in real estate-related activities.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

Jobs in the public sector have increased by 2,900 since April 1988. Local government, increased 1,400 jobs, while state government grew by 1,300. Nearly all this aggregated job growth occurred in public educational institutions. Federal government employment increased only 200 jobs.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

UTAH'S TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME GROWTH ACCELERATES!!

Dramatic evidence of Utah's improving economic performance during 1987 and 1988 was recently released by the U.S. Department of Commerce. As shown by the chart on page 7, the year-over change in Utah's Total Personal Income (TPI), seasonally adjusted at annual rates, has increased from only 2.5 percent in first quarter 1987 to 7.5 percent in fourth quarter 1988. This trend far exceeds the gains in national TPI for the same period. In fact, in the 4th quarter of 1988, Utah's growth rate exceeded the U.S. rate -- 7.5 percent compared to 6.9 percent.

AREA WAGE SURVEY FOR SALT LAKE - OGDEN RELEASED

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has released the Area Wage Survey for the Salt Lake City, Ogden Utah Metropolitan Area. The Survey, conducted in November 1988, covers some 35 occupations in four major worker groups. These four occupational categories are office clerical, electronic data processing, skilled maintenance, and unskilled plant. A summary of the average and middle range of earnings for each of the 35 titles and skill levels within these titles is provided on the following page. This biennial survey provides useful data for comparing a firm's wages to Survey wages, and for measuring changes in wages over time. Also included is information on employe benefits including shift differentials, paid holidays, paid vacation practices, insurance and retirement plans offered employees, and other selected benefits. Ordering information is shown at the bottom of the following page.

Wage Increases Have Slowed Over the Past Four Years

According to the Survey, yearly wage increases between 1986 and 1988 averaged 2.7 percent for office clerical workers, 3.5 percent for electronic data processing employees, 2.1 percent for skilled maintenance workers, and 3.5 percent for unskilled plant occupations (see the chart below). Between 1985 and 1986, percent changes in earnings in these occupational groups were generally higher than between 1986 and 1988.

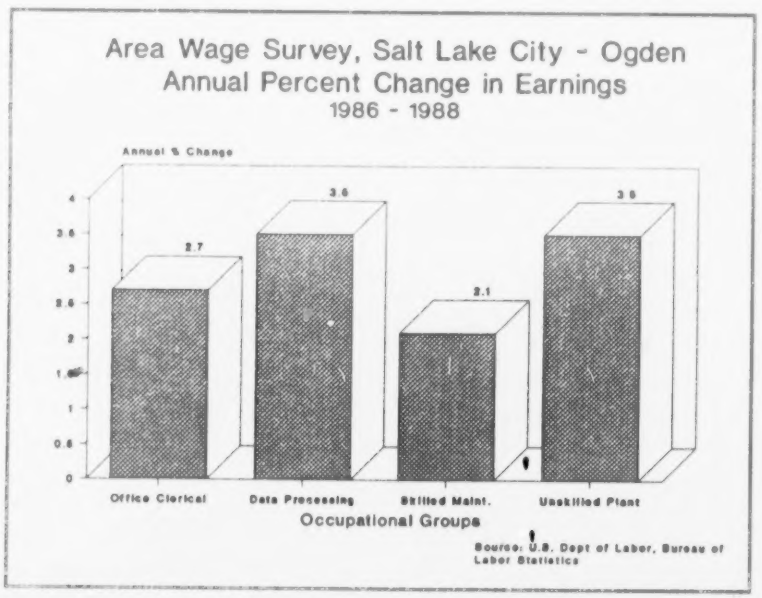
Percent changes in earnings were higher in some of the specific occupations that make up these groups. For example, electronic technicians, typists, secretaries, shippers and receivers, janitors, and file clerks all experienced annual wage increases of about four percent or more between 1986 and 1988. On the other hand, percent decreases were felt by order fillers, drafters, order clerks, and others. In fact, average earnings for some 15 occupations actually declined between 1986 and 1988.

Highlights - the Highs and the Lows

Electronic data processing and skilled maintenance trades topped the list in average earnings. Computer systems analysts averaged $708 per week, or $17.70 per hour. Next were tool-and die makers averaging $13.63 per hour, followed by motor vehicle mechanics $13.50/hour, and computer programmers $537.50/week or $13.44/hour. The $12.00 to $13.00 range included maintenance electricians, electronic technicians, maintenance machinists, and maintenance carpenters. In the office clerical group, secretaries were highest paid with earnings of $9.54 per hour followed by payroll clerks, word processors, and accounting clerks, all in the $7.50 to $8.00 per hour range. On the other end of the earnings scale, were the job titles and average hourly earnings for guards $4.51, janitors $4.88, messengers $5.13, switchboard operators $5.55, and receptionists $5.68.

John T. Mathews
Labor Market Economist

- Note: The industries covered in the Survey include manufacturing, transportation, communication, and public utilities; trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Excluded industries were mining, construction, and government. Seven hundred establishments fell in the scope of the Survey, of which 180 establishments were surveyed, representing some 80,000 of the total 153,000 employees. The Survey covers Davis, Salt Lake, and Weber counties.



SUMMARY
AREA WAGE SURVEY
SALT LAKE CITY - OGDEN, UTAH, METROPOLITAN AREA
NOVEMBER 1988

OCCUPATION	WEEKLY EARNINGS AVERAGE	WEEKLY EARNINGS MIDDLE RANGE
Office Workers		
Secretaries	$383.00	$309.50 - $441.00
Secretaries I	274.00	244.50 - 300.00
Secretaries II	344.00	288.50 - 387.50
Secretaries III	398.50	346.00 - 448.00
Secretaries IV	455.50	374.00 - 511.50
Typists	265.00	214.50 - 306.00
Typists I	266.00	214.50 - 333.00
Typists II	261.00	231.00 - 295.50
Word Processors	310.50	261.00 - 345.00
Word Processors I	285.50	254.00 - 313.00
Word Processors II	340.50	277.00 - 405.00
Key Entry Operators	262.50	234.00 - 289.00
Key Entry Operators I	260.00	236.00 - 280.00
Key Entry Operators II	264.50	234.00 - 290.00
File Clerks	200.00	182.00 - 222.00
File Clerks I	184.50	170.50 - 200.00
Messengers	205.00	200.00 - 201.50
Receptionists	227.00	210.00 - 260.00
Switchboard Operators	222.00	191.50 - 240.00
Switchboard Operators/ Receptionists	247.00	214.50 - 268.00
Order Clerks	243.00	214.00 - 260.00
Order Clerks I	215.00	160.00 - 246.00
Order Clerks II	288.00	240.00 - 320.00
Accounting Clerks	299.00	243.50 - 340.00
Accounting Clerks II	275.00	232.50 - 303.50
Accounting Clerks III	371.00	315.50 - 403.00
Accounting Clerks IV	374.00	291.00 - 416.50
Payroll Clerks	312.00	250.00 - 363.00
Professional and Technical Workers		
Computer Systems Analysts (Business)	708.00	594.50 - 813.00
Computer Systems Analysts (Business) I	557.50	500.50 - 598.00
Computer Systems Analysts (Business) II	709.50	650.50 - 779.00
Computer Systems Analysts (Business) III	825.50	741.00 - 884.00
Computer Programmers (Business)	537.50	462.50 - 624.00
Computer Programmers (Business) I	376.50	349.50 - 415.50
Computer Programmers (Business) II	494.50	445.50 - 536.50
Computer Programmers (Business) III	607.00	542.50 - 665.50

OCCUPATION	WEEKLY EARNINGS AVERAGE	WEEKLY EARNINGS MIDDLE RANGE
Professional and Technical Workers (Con't)		
Computer Operators	$376.00	$302.50 - $407.00
Computer Operators I	262.50	239.50 - 284.00
Computer Operators II	343.50	300.00 - 360.00
Computer Operators III	423.50	345.00 - 521.00
Drafters	405.50	350.00 - 449.50
Drafters III	376.00	340.00 - 428.00
Drafters IV	482.50	447.50 - 516.50
Electronic Technicians	505.00	387.00 - 603.00
Electronic Technicians I	338.00	303.50 - 360.00
Electronic Technicians II	491.50	386.50 - 603.00
Electronic Technicians III	588.00	510.00 - 699.50
Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant Workers (Hr. Earnings)		
Maintenance Carpenters	12.29	11.25 - 13.01
Maintenance Electricians	12.73	12.00 - 13.41
Maintenance Machinists	12.31	11.46 - 13.09
Maintenance Mechanics (machinery)	11.43	11.25 - 11.58
Motor Vehicle Mechanics	13.50	11.86 - 15.65
Maintenance Workers (General)	7.94	6.40 - 9.50
Tool and Die Makers	13.63	12.80 - 15.00
Material Movement and Custodial Workers (Hourly earnings)		
Truckdriver	10.47	7.00 - 15.10
Truckdrivers, light truck (under 1 1/2 tons)	4.99	3.75 - 5.35
Truckdrivers, medium truck (1 1/2 tons to 4 tons inclusive, 6 wheels)	10.76	7.00 - 15.10
Truckdrivers, heavy truck (over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)	11.74	8.00 - 15.73
Truckdrivers, Tractor - Trailer	11.90	9.25 - 15.10
Shippers	6.40	5.00 - 7.95
Receivers	7.46	6.00 - 8.22
Shippers and Receivers	8.27	6.15 - 10.39
Warehousemen	8.02	6.67 - 9.23
Order Fillers	7.55	5.25 - 9.10
Shipping Packers	6.25	4.70 - 7.38
Material Handling Laborers	11.33	7.25 - 15.05
Forklift Operators	8.99	7.95 - 9.98
Guards	4.51	3.75 - 5.15
Guards I	4.41	3.75 - 5.00
Guards II	5.59	4.45 - 5.25
Janitors, Porters, and Cleaners	4.88	3.80 - 5.25

NOTE: Because of a restructuring of the area wage survey program, the Bureau of Labor Statistics did not survey the Salt Lake City - Ogden Metropolitan area in 1987. Future surveys will be conducted in November of the even numbered years.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Area Wage Survey, Salt Lake City - Ogden, Utah Metropolitan Area, November, 1988 (Bulletin 3045-56). Summary compiled by Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services, April 1989. To order full publication including wage rates, occupational descriptions, methodology, and employe benefit information send $2.25 (payable to the Superintendent of Documents) to Bureau of Labor Statistics, Publications Sales Center, P.O. Box 2145, Chicago, IL 60690. Refer questions to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Federal Office Building 911 Walnut Street 15th Floor, Kansas City, MO 64106. Telephone (816) 426-2481.

SUMMER JOB PROSPECTS FOR UTAH'S YOUTH–1989

In Utah, the youth (16 to 24 year olds) population is expected to experience moderate growth this year--260,000 in 1989 from 254,000 in 1988. Even with this 2.4 percent increase, youth in Utah's labor force should have an improved outlook for summer jobs in 1989. The combined Retail Trade and Services industries, which usually provide the greatest number of summer job opportunities for youth, are growing about 5.7 percent from a year ago. Later this summer, expanding retail operations across the state should enhance job opportunities in that sector. Manufacturing growth has increased from past years and is now growing at a 6.1 percent rate. Construction, another provider of youth jobs, is stronger this year than in the last several years, and should provide some improved opportunities. The agriculture industry should also offer its usual job opportunities.

A consequence of these improved growth rates is that total nonagricultural employment is growing at a rate of 4.0 percent, considerably faster than the 2.5 percent growth of last summer. Job openings listed through the Utah Job Service offices are another evidence of improved growth. For the first quarter of 1989, the average number of job openings listed have been running at roughly 11,000 per month, compared with a monthly average of 7,200 in the preceding five years. In addition, the number of unemployed persons now is roughly 37,000, or 16 percent less than a year ago. This combination of improved job growth, decreased unemployment, and increased job openings will make for the best summer job prospects Utah's youth have had in several years.

110,000 TOTAL JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Although the current 4.0 percent growth in nonfarm jobs has resulted in over 25,000 **new** jobs over the past year, the Utah job market generates many times more actual job opportunities. Despite the apparent calmness in the job market as people go to work each day, there is within the labor market a continuous movement--people starting, changing, or leaving jobs. This activity results in many more job opportunities than are usually perceived by most people.

Approximately 110,000 opportunities are expected during the months of June, July, and August. The total includes all new jobs created by economic growth, those resulting from turnover as people change jobs, and those resulting from replacing people retiring, dying, moving from the area, etc. About one-eighth of the job opportunities are caused by growth and replacement, while nearly seven-eighths result from turnover and replacement.

Growth Jobs

During the last fifteen years, which spans periods of economic growth as well as recessionary periods, Utah has experienced an average net gain of approximately 5,000 **new** nonagricultural jobs each year during the summer months of June, July, and August. Since job growth in 1989 is faster than the long-term average, a net increase of approximately 6,000 nonagricultural jobs is expected during the summer of 1989. These jobs will contribute to the continuing expansion of Utah's nonagricultural jobs base. An additional seasonal gain of around 9,000 jobs in agriculture will occur during the summer months.

Replacement Jobs

Replacement jobs in nonagricultural industries usually number about 20 percent more than the number of growth jobs. Consequently, there will over 7,000 job opportunities this summer to replace those workers who leave the labor force. Usually these jobs are filled from within by workers already working for an employer. This process does not result in an expansion in the total number of jobs in existence; but through a "filtering down process", it eventually provides employment opportunities for people who are hunting for jobs.

Turnover Jobs

The tendency for people to change jobs increases when job growth is faster. This summer it is expected that 88,000 inter-firm job changes will occur in Utah. Job changes occur for a variety of reasons, such as better pay, better hours, a job closer to home, personality conflicts, working conditions, a certain job is completed, etc. A given individual may be hired more than once in a relatively short period of time due to changing jobs.

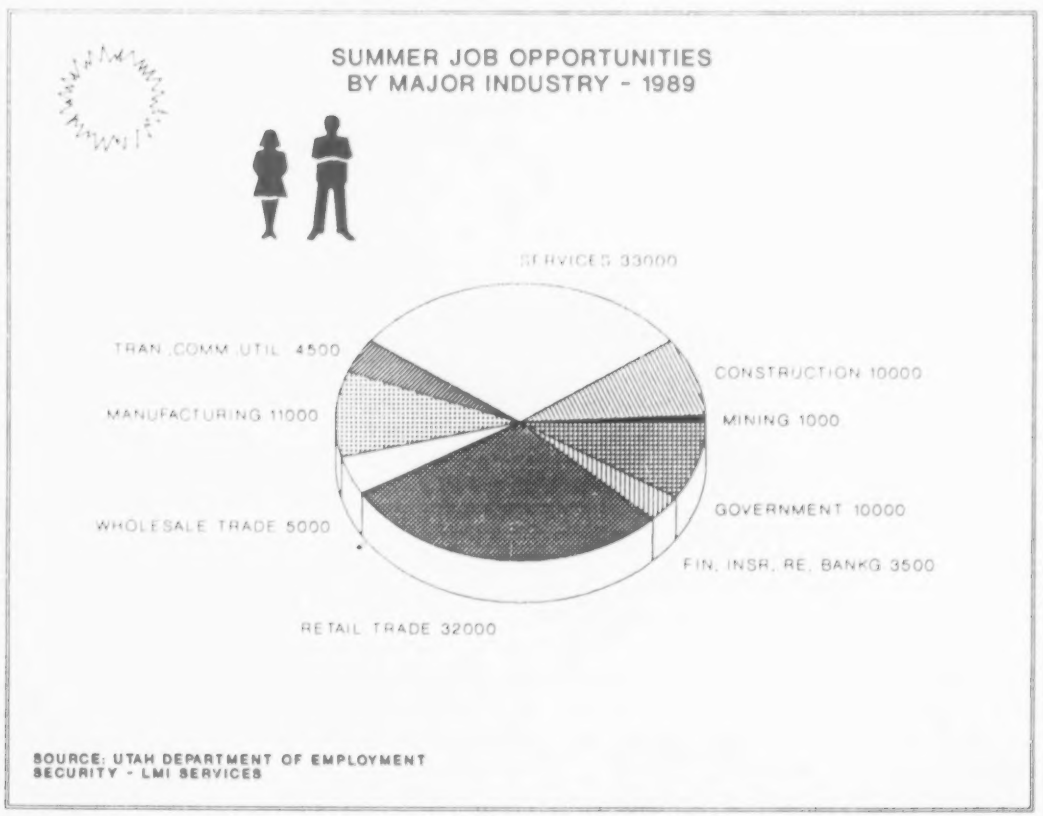
Summer Labor Supply

There will be an estimated 150,000 individuals competing for the 110,000 job opportunities available during June, July, and August of this year. These 150,000 consist of approxiamtely 37,000 currently unemployed people, 25,000 new job seekers, and 88,000 individuals who will be changing jobs during those three months. Therefore, there will be about 1.4 persons vying for each job opportunity, indicating the competitive environment of the job search.

WHERE THE JOB OPENINGS WILL BE

Job Opportunity by Industry

Of the 110,000 expected job opportunities this summer, sixty percent will occur in the services and retail trade industries. Construction, manufacturing and government will account for 28 percent. The remaining 12 percent includes transportation/communication/public utilities, wholesale trade, finance/insurance/real estate. The accompanying chart, based on new hires data, indicates the state distribution by major industry.



Within the services industry most new hires will occur in business services (10,500), health services (5,500), hotels (4,000), and amusement and recreation (2,800). Another 2,000 to 2,500 will come in educational and engineering services, while automotive repair, personal, social, and memebership organization services will each add 1,000 to 1,500.

For retail trade, nearly one-half of the total jobs, or 16,000, will be in eating and drinking establishments. This category remains the largest single group for openings among all industries. Other major contributors will be food stores (5,000), automotive dealers and service stations (3,500), miscellaneous retail (3,000), and general merchandise (2,000).

Construction opportunities are not as plentiful as in some prior years, but will still account for a considerable number of job opportunities. Special trade contractors in plumbing, electrical, painting, masonry, concrete, roofing, and carpentering will offer 5,500 jobs. Residential building jobs will account for 2,500 openings. Heavy construction will add 2,000 jobs.

Among manufacturing jobs, 2,000 will occur mostly in food industries. Apparel, and printing will add 1,100 openings each. Lumber, fabricated metal products, machinery, electrical machinery, transportation equipment, and miscellaneous manufacturing will each provide 750-900 jobs.

Other significant numbers of job opportunities will be in government (10,000), motor freight transportation or warehousing (3,000), wholesale trade (5,000), and real estate (1,400).

Job Openings By Occupation

Typically, summer jobs available to youth are in the unskilled and semi-skilled occupations. The pay for these occupations is usually the minimum wage of $3.35 per hour, although some occupations such as construction laborers, short order cooks, and general office clerks usually pay more. Occupations with better prospects of summer employment for youth are listed below.

- fast food service worker
- general office clerks
- receptionists
- hotel & motel maids
- landscape laborer
- sprinkler system installers
- delivery drivers & helpers
- child care attendants
- telephone solicitor
- material handlers and dock workers
- construction laborers
- sales clerks
- typists/data entry
- waiter/waitresses
- short order cooks/kitchen helpers
- amusement and recreation facility workers
- warehouse workers
- farm workers
- grocery clerk

YOUTH IMPACT ON LABOR MARKET

Labor Force Impact

The 16-24 year olds normally account for approximately 22 percent of Utah's labor force. During the three summer months this share increases to roughly 25 percent. This change is due to the fact that approximately 90 percent of the increased size of the labor force during the summer (25,000 this year) is accounted for by the influx of students who have been attending high schools, colleges, and universities, and who were not actively seeking work during the school year. Youth ages 16-19 account for 80 percent of this change, and those 20-24 years of age account for 20 percent.

Impact on Unemployment

Another effect of this summer influx of youth into the labor market is its impact on unemployment. Typically, the youth group (16-24 years) accounts for about 25 percent of the total unemployed. During the three summer months this share increases to about 50 percent. Those 16-19 years of age usually account for 20 percent of the unemployed, but that share rises to nearly 40 percent during the summer months.

Impact on Jobs

Youth's (ages 16-24) share of total job acquisitions averages about 35 percent annually. This share varies from 30 percent from September through May, to 45 percent during the months of June, July, and August--a 50 percent increase due to summer job activities of youth. The 16-19 year old group's share of summer youth job acquisitions more than doubles (from 9% to 21%) during the three summer months, while the 20-24 year old group increases its share of jobs acquired from 22 percent to 24 percent during the same period.

Job-Hunting Success

Job-hunting success increases with age and experience. Persons 16-24 years of age entering the summer labor force this year will number about 25,000 and will join those of this age group who are already among the unemployed. This age group should experience a success ratio of about 75 percent in obtaining work. Within this group, the 20-24 year olds will have close to a 90 percent ratio in obtaining jobs, while the 16-19 year olds will experience about 70 percent success. More education and work experience account for most of this difference.

Job-Searching Tips

As in years past, if a youth waits until the end of school to begin the search for that "great" summer job, that "great" summer job is likely to be already filled by a classmate who began searching several months earlier. Youth should resolve to start their job search early this year. When looking for summer employment, the adage that says "the more ships that you send out, the greater likelihood that one will return" can be applied to youths looking for summer work. Translation: "don't limit yourself to just one type of job, or to just one interview." The following ideas from the U.S. Department of Labor suggest "ships" that can be sent out to increase your chances of getting that "good" summer job:

- Start your job search by asking teachers or counselors for ideas about possible jobs.
- Consider your talents and hobbies, such as woodworking or sports, when deciding which jobs to go after.
- Use the State Job Service. Ask them about summer youth programs.
- Check with newspapers, friends, relatives for openings.
- Make application at many firms.
- Check back with firms if you have not heard back from them.
- Be courteous.

Remember, a good job is one in which a match is made between a person with the right job skills, with the right job, at the right time.

Ray Sargent
Kenneth Jensen
Michael Sylvester
Labor Market Economists

Utah Job Outlook for College Graduates

Graduates from institutions of higher education in Utah will face an improved, though still competitive, job market in the Beehive State this year. Utah's economy is currently generating jobs at about a four percent annual rate of growth. In the somewhat longer run, from 1989 to 1993, the employment growth rate will moderate to about two and one-half percent per year. Current graduates, and those in the pipeline, will continue to experience moderate to high levels of competition for jobs. Graduates in engineering and related science, and business fields will face a better job picture than those in the humanities-related majors. For each of the next five years roughly 40,000 job openings are projected to occur in the Utah labor market. Just over 19,000 of these will be new jobs resulting from growth in the economy. About 21,000 vacancies will open up in existing jobs as current workers leave the labor force (retire, die, move, become disabled, or for some other reason stop working). Excluding openings from job turnover, job seekers will vie for some 40,000 vacancies, of which only about one-fifth require a four-year college degree.

One in Five Utah Jobs Calls for a Four-Year Degree

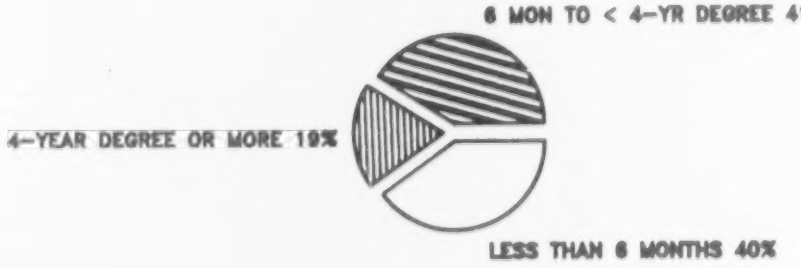
Only about 20 percent of the jobs in Utah call for a four-year college degree (see Chart 1). Total employment in 1989 will number about 760,000. The jobs occupied by 152,00 of these will require individuals with a four-year degree. Nearly 312,000, or 41 percent, of total jobs need at least six months and up to, but not including, a four-year degree. The remaining 296,000 jobs need less than six months of training to qualify.

The Best Job Prospects for College Grads will be in Occupations with the Most Job Openings and Highest Rate of Job Growth.

Obviously, the more job openings projected for an occupation, the better the chances of employment. Likewise, occupations that will experience higher than average job growth rates will also offer better potential for employment. Charts 2 and 3 list these occupations. Chart 2 ranks the occupations with the highest number of annual average job openings. These job openings consist of those openings due to growth and those resulting from the need to replace current workers who leave the labor force. Chart 3 lists the occupations with the highest annual job growth rates. Job growth rates in excess of 2.6 persent per year will provide better job prospects.

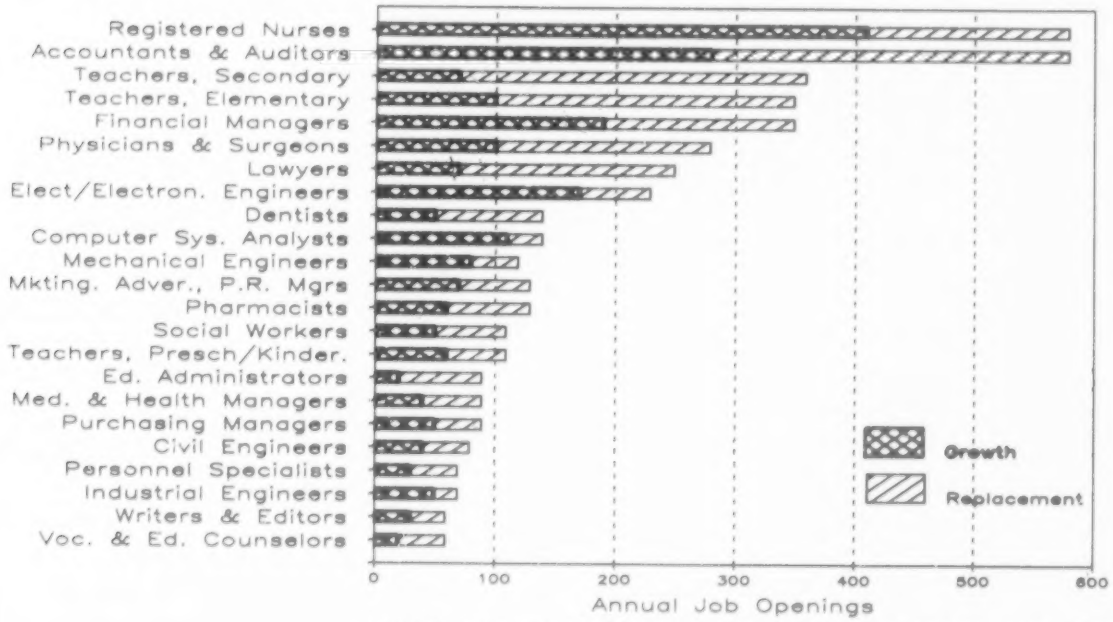
John Mathews, Labor Market Economist

CHART 1
JOBS BY TRAINING LEVEL
UTAH – 1988 to 1993



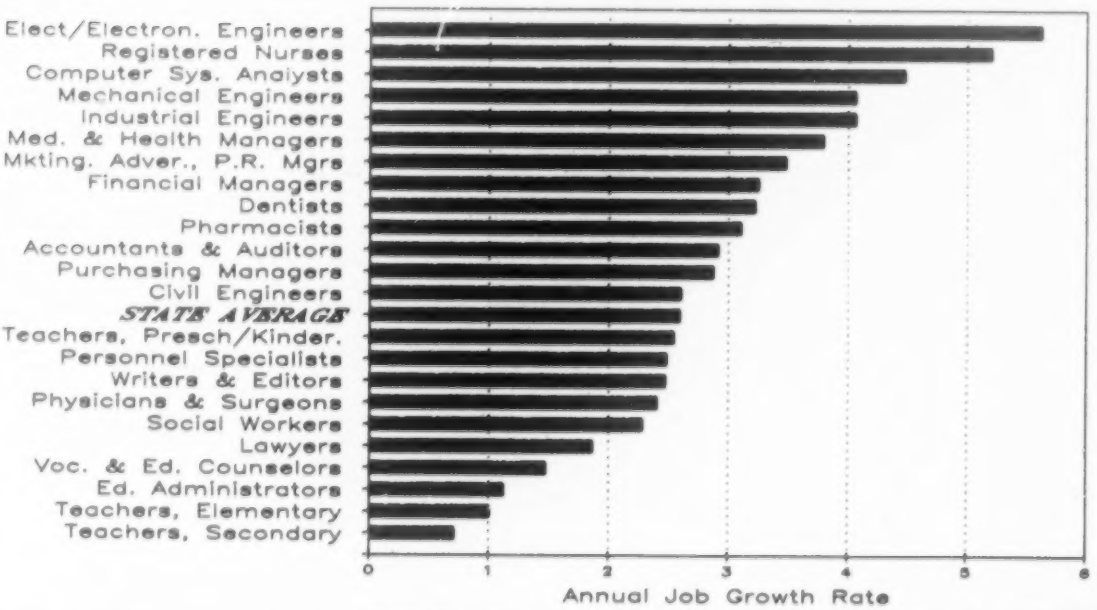
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services, April 1988.

CHART 2
ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS FOR COLLEGE GRADUATES
UTAH — 1988 to 1993



Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services, April 1988.

CHART 3
ANNUAL JOB GROWTH RATE FOR OCCUPATIONS
REQUIRING A COLLEGE DEGREE
UTAH — 1988 to 1993



Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services, April 1988.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Apr. 1989(f)	Apr. 1988	% Change	Mar. 1989(p)	Mar. 1988	% Change	Feb. 1989(r)	Feb. 1988	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	772,000	742,800	3.9	767,000	745,200	2.9	765,300	743,700	2.9
Employed Persons	736,000	702,200	4.8	730,000	701,500	4.1	729,300	698,200	4.5
Unemployed	36,000	40,600	—11.3	37,000	43,700	—15.3	36,000	45,500	—20.9
Percent of Labor Force	4.7	5.5	—	4.8	5.9	—	4.7	6.1	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	4.3	5.1	—	4.2	5.1	—	4.0	5.2	—
U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	5.3	5.5	—	5.0	5.6	—	5.1	5.7	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Apr. 1989(f)	Apr. 1988	% Change	Mar. 1989(p)	Mar. 1988	% Change	Feb. 1989(r)	Feb. 1988	% Change
Total	676.4	651.2	3.9	671.5	646.4	3.9	665.4	639.9	4.0
Mining	7.5	8.1	—7.4	7.7	8.3	—7.2	7.6	8.3	—8.4
Metal Mining	2.7	2.9	—6.9	2.7	2.9	—6.9	2.7	2.9	—6.9
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.2	2.4	—8.3	2.4	2.6	—7.7	2.4	2.7	—11.1
Other Mining & Quarrying	2.6	2.8	—7.1	2.6	2.8	—7.1	2.5	2.7	—7.4
Contract Construction	23.3	23.3	0.0	21.4	21.4	0.0	20.6	20.5	0.5
Manufacturing	102.8	96.9	6.1	101.1	95.3	6.1	101.0	94.9	6.4
Durable Goods	69.1	65.4	5.5	67.7	64.0	5.8	67.7	63.6	6.4
Primary Metals	5.9	5.1	15.7	5.7	4.9	16.3	5.6	4.9	14.3
Fabricated Metals, Machinery & Computers	17.3	16.8	3.0	17.1	16.6	3.0	17.2	16.5	4.2
Electronic & Elec. Equipment Exc. Computers	9.5	8.8	8.0	9.2	8.5	8.2	9.3	8.4	10.7
Transportation Equipment	16.5	16.4	0.6	16.3	16.3	0.0	16.5	16.4	0.6
Other Durable Goods	19.9	18.3	8.7	19.4	17.7	9.6	19.1	17.4	9.8
Non-Durable Goods	33.7	31.5	7.0	33.4	31.3	6.7	33.3	31.3	6.4
Food & Kindred Products	11.1	10.3	7.8	11.1	10.2	8.8	10.9	10.0	9.0
Textile & Apparel Products	6.1	5.9	3.4	6.3	6.1	3.3	6.3	6.4	—1.6
Chemical & Petroleum Products	4.2	4.0	5.0	4.2	4.0	5.0	4.2	3.9	7.7
Other Non-Durable Goods	12.3	11.3	8.8	11.8	11.0	7.3	11.9	11.0	8.2
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	39.8	38.3	3.9	39.6	38.1	3.9	39.8	37.8	5.3
Railroad Transportation	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0
Other Transportation	22.8	21.3	6.1	22.5	21.2	6.1	22.7	20.8	9.1
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	14.6	14.4	1.4	14.5	14.3	1.4	14.5	14.4	0.7
Trade	158.5	151.9	4.3	158.1	151.8	4.2	156.1	149.8	4.2
Wholesale Trade	36.0	34.5	4.3	36.3	34.8	4.3	35.8	34.5	3.8
Retail Trade	121.8	117.4	3.7	121.8	117.0	4.1	120.3	115.3	4.3
Building Materials	5.2	4.9	6.1	4.6	4.6	0.0	4.4	4.5	—2.2
Food Stores	21.2	21.5	—1.4	21.9	22.2	—1.4	21.8	21.6	0.9
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	15.1	14.3	5.6	14.7	13.9	5.8	14.6	13.7	6.6
Eating & Drinking Places	39.8	38.5	3.4	38.8	37.5	3.5	38.4	36.6	4.9
Other Retail	40.5	38.2	6.0	41.1	38.8	5.9	41.1	38.9	5.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	32.5	33.1	—1.8	32.9	33.5	—1.8	32.9	33.5	—1.8
Services	163.8	154.3	6.2	163.2	153.4	6.4	161.2	151.3	6.5
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.3	10.8	4.6	11.2	10.7	4.7	11.1	10.5	5.7
Personal Services & Amusements	15.2	14.4	5.6	15.3	14.4	6.2	15.0	14.2	4.9
Business Services	45.5	41.2	10.4	45.6	41.1	10.9	44.8	40.0	12.0
Medical & Other Health Services	41.8	40.7	2.7	41.7	40.6	2.7	41.6	40.5	2.7
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	36.1	34.0	6.2	36.1	34.0	6.2	35.6	33.6	6.0
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	11.7	11.3	3.5	11.7	11.2	4.5	11.6	11.1	4.5
Agricultural Services	2.2	1.9	15.8	1.6	1.4	14.3	1.5	1.3	15.4
Government	148.2	145.3	2.0	147.5	144.6	2.0	146.2	143.9	1.6
Federal Government	39.7	39.5	0.5	39.5	39.3	0.5	39.3	39.1	0.5
U.S. Federal Defense	21.6	21.6	0.0	21.6	21.6	0.0	21.8	21.8	—0.9
Other Federal Government	18.1	17.9	1.1	17.9	17.7	1.1	17.7	17.3	2.3
State Government	40.8	39.5	3.3	40.4	39.1	3.3	40.2	39.5	1.8
State Education	22.7	21.9	3.7	22.4	21.6	3.7	22.2	22.0	0.9
Other State Government	18.1	17.6	2.8	18.0	17.5	2.9	18.0	17.5	2.9
Local Government	67.7	66.3	2.1	67.6	66.2	2.1	66.7	65.3	2.1
Local Education	45.6	43.4	5.1	44.8	42.6	5.2	44.0	41.9	5.0
Other Local Government	22.1	22.9	—3.5	22.8	23.6	—3.4	22.7	23.4	—3.0
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Apr. 1989 (f)	Apr. 1988	% Change	Mar. 1989 (p)	Feb. 1989 (r)	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,712.0	1,689.0	1.4	1,710.0	1,708.0	1,706.0	1,704.0	1,702.0	1,700.0	1,698.0	1,696.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,107.6	1,092.8	1.4	1,106.4	1,105.1	1,103.8	1,102.5	1,101.2	1,099.9	1,098.6	1,097.3
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	779.1	749.2	4.0	776.7	776.8	781.9	773.2	766.3	765.7	767.8	766.8
Participation Rate	70.3	68.6	—	70.2	70.3	70.8	70.1	69.6	69.6	69.9	69.9
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2]	745.5	711.1	4.8	743.8	745.9	750.1	743.4	734.6	732.5	730.3	725.4
Employment Ratio[3]	67.3	65.1	—	67.2	67.5	68.0	67.4	66.7	66.6	66.5	66.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	33.6	38.1	−11.8	32.9	30.9	31.8	29.8	31.7	33.2	37.5	41.4
Unemployment Rate	4.3	5.1	—	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.9	5.4
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	328.5	343.6	−4.4	329.7	328.3	321.9	329.3	334.9	334.2	330.8	330.5
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	138.8	133.5	4.0	137.9	135.7	138.6	139.7	139.8	142.9	141.6	139.3
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	676.8	652.3	3.8	673.6	673.7	671.9	675.1	672.9	669.9	668.3	661.8
Mining	7.6	8.3	−7.4	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	8.1	8.1	8.2
Contract Construction	25.0	25.0	0.0	24.3	24.6	24.9	26.2	26.0	25.1	25.1	24.6
Manufacturing	103.5	97.6	6.1	101.6	102.5	102.1	102.0	101.5	100.6	100.3	99.7
Durable Goods	69.5	65.8	5.7	68.1	68.6	68.2	68.5	68.2	67.6	67.0	66.8
Nondurable Goods	34.0	31.8	7.0	33.5	33.8	33.9	33.4	33.4	33.0	33.2	32.9
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	39.9	38.4	3.9	40.0	40.2	40.1	41.0	40.9	40.5	40.3	39.8
Trade	160.4	154.4	3.9	160.7	160.4	159.6	158.9	158.3	158.3	159.2	157.9
Wholesale	36.3	34.8	4.3	36.6	36.3	36.2	36.2	35.9	35.9	35.7	35.6
Retail	124.1	119.6	3.7	124.1	124.0	123.4	122.7	122.4	122.3	123.6	122.3
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	32.5	33.1	−1.8	32.9	33.1	33.3	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.2	33.3
Services	162.6	153.2	6.2	161.6	160.9	159.6	162.5	161.3	160.7	158.9	158.2
Government	145.2	142.4	2.0	145.0	144.5	144.6	143.9	144.2	143.7	143.3	140.1
Federal	39.3	39.1	0.5	39.5	39.7	39.9	39.7	40.0	39.8	39.1	38.9
State	39.8	38.6	3.3	39.1	38.8	38.9	38.4	38.3	38.2	38.5	39.1
Local	66.1	64.7	2.1	66.4	66.0	65.8	65.9	65.9	65.7	65.6	62.2

[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person, by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Mar. 1989(p)	% Change from Mar. '88	% Distribution	Mar. 1989(p)	% Change from Mar. '88	% Distribution	Mar. 1989(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	372.7	3.9	100.0	298.8	3.9	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.0	−9.1	1.9	0.7	16.7	0.2	5.9	76.6
Contract Construction	18.8	−1.1	5.0	2.8	7.7	0.9	16.1	75.2
Manufacturing	68.6	4.7	18.4	32.5	9.1	10.9	66.4	65.7
Durable Goods	48.4	5.4	13.0	19.3	6.6	6.5	42.5	62.8
Nondurable Goods	20.2	3.1	5.4	13.2	12.8	4.4	23.9	71.6
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	27.1	3.8	7.3	12.5	4.2	4.2	28.4	71.7
Total Trade	87.5	9.2	23.5	70.6	−1.5	23.6	138.1	87.3
Wholesale Trade	25.0	10.1	6.7	11.3	−6.6	3.8	29.8	82.1
Retail Trade	62.5	8.9	16.8	59.3	−0.5	19.8	108.3	88.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.4	−1.5	3.6	19.5	−2.0	6.5	25.2	76.6
Services	76.6	5.5	20.6	86.6	7.2	29.0	123.8	75.9
Total Government	73.9	−0.7	19.8	73.8	4.8	24.6	NA	NA
Federal Government	23.1	−0.9	6.2	16.4	2.5	5.5	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.3	1.3	4.1	6.3	−3.1	2.1	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	7.8	−4.9	2.1	10.1	6.3	3.4	NA	NA
State Government	18.3	2.2	4.9	22.1	4.2	7.4	NA	NA
State Education	12.3	4.2	3.3	10.1	3.1	3.4	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.0	−1.6	1.6	12.0	5.3	4.0	NA	NA
Local Government	32.5	−2.1	8.7	35.1	6.4	11.7	NA	NA
Local Education	17.5	0.6	4.7	27.3	8.3	9.1	NA	NA
Other Local Government	15.0	−5.1	4.0	7.8	0.0	2.6	NA	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]				Provo - Orem[2]				
	Apr. 1989(f)	Apr. 1988	% Chg.	Mar. 1989(p)	Feb. 1989(r)	Apr. 1989(f)	Apr. 1988	% Chg.	Mar. 1989(p)	Feb. 1989(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	503.3	485.5	3.7	500.2	501.0	107.9	102.1	5.7	107.3	107.0
Employed Persons	481.0	460.4	4.5	477.2	478.8	103.6	97.5	6.3	102.8	102.6
Unemployed	22.3	25.1	—11.2	23.0	22.2	4.3	4.6	—6.5	4.5	4.4
Percent of Labor Force	4.4	5.2	—	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.5	—	4.2	4.1
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	466.2	449.6	3.5	460.5	458.6	84.5	79.8	6.2	83.6	82.9
Mining	2.5	2.7	—7.4	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	16.8	16.7	0.6	15.3	14.8	2.3	2.5	—8.0	2.1	2.0
Manufacturing	66.8	63.2	5.7	65.2	65.6	13.8	12.9	7.0	13.5	13.6
Durable Goods	46.2	43.1	7.2	45.0	45.2	9.0	8.5	5.9	8.8	8.9
Nondurable Goods	20.6	20.1	2.5	20.2	20.4	4.8	4.4	9.1	4.7	4.7
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	30.3	29.3	3.4	30.2	30.4	2.9	2.7	7.4	2.8	2.8
Total Trade	114.7	110.4	3.9	114.2	113.6	17.2	16.6	3.6	17.2	17.0
Wholesale Trade	30.1	29.2	3.1	30.2	29.8	2.7	2.6	3.8	2.7	2.6
Retail Trade	84.6	81.2	4.2	84.0	83.8	14.5	14.0	3.6	14.5	14.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	26.5	27.2	—2.6	27.1	27.1	2.2	2.3	—4.3	2.2	2.2
Services	110.3	105.0	5.0	109.3	108.6	31.9	28.9	10.4	31.7	31.4
Total Government	97.3	95.1	2.3	96.7	96.0	14.2	13.7	3.6	14.1	13.9

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Apr.'89(f)	Mar.'89(p)	Feb. '89(r)	Apr.'88	Apr.'89(f)	Apr.'88	% Change	Apr.'89(f)	Apr.'88	% Change
State Total	4.3	4.2	4.0	5.1	772,000	742,760	3.9	675,700	651,610	3.7
Bear River	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.6	49,890	47,510	5.0	42,100	40,630	3.6
Box Elder	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.8	18,440	17,620	4.7	16,060	15,700	2.3
Cache	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.5	30,670	29,160	5.2	25,710	24,630	4.4
Rich	1.4	1.7	1.8	3.4	780	730	6.8	330	300	10.0
Wasatch Front	4.1	4.0	3.7	4.8	516,150	497,960	3.7	476,360	460,480	3.4
North	4.2	4.4	3.9	5.1	153,400	147,100	4.3	117,820	113,980	3.4
Davis	3.8	3.8	3.3	4.5	77,700	74,130	4.9	53,150	51,320	3.6
Morgan	7.6	9.2	8.0	6.5	1,720	1,500	8.9	920	860	7.0
Weber	4.6	4.8	4.4	5.8	73,910	71,390	3.5	63,750	61,800	3.2
South	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.7	362,750	350,360	3.4	358,540	346,500	3.5
Salt Lake	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.7	351,590	339,930	3.4	348,260	336,590	3.5
Tooele	3.7	3.7	4.4	6.1	11,160	10,930	2.1	10,280	9,910	3.7
Mountainlands	4.0	3.7	3.3	4.6	120,450	114,600	5.1	93,740	88,990	5.3
Summit	5.5	5.3	5.0	7.6	8,060	8,060	0.0	7,060	7,010	0.7
Utah	3.7	3.4	3.0	4.1	107,900	102,060	5.7	84,450	79,760	5.9
Wasatch	8.7	6.7	7.5	9.4	4,490	4,480	0.2	2,230	2,220	0.5
Central	6.7	6.2	5.5	8.7	22,050	21,050	4.8	14,440	13,670	5.6
Juab	8.3	9.8	7.9	10.7	2,020	1,960	3.1	1,590	1,490	6.7
Millard	4.5	3.8	3.5	6.2	5,510	5,310	3.8	3,300	3,230	2.2
Piute	4.5	3.8	7.6	15.3	390	440	—11.4	190	180	5.6
Sanpete	10.5	9.8	8.5	13.9	6,530	6,110	6.9	3,820	3,480	9.8
Sevier	4.8	3.8	3.5	6.1	6,630	6,270	5.7	5,080	4,850	4.7
Wayne	4.2	4.9	4.2	8.0	970	960	1.0	480	440	4.5
Southwestern	4.9	4.0	4.0	5.1	31,890	30,540	4.4	22,910	22,190	3.2
Beaver	6.6	5.0	4.6	5.6	2,140	2,100	1.9	1,270	1,260	0.8
Garfield	8.6	9.5	8.5	8.8	1,410	1,380	2.2	1,290	1,270	1.6
Iron	4.3	3.0	3.0	5.1	8,870	8,400	5.6	6,940	6,540	6.1
Kane	8.2	5.9	5.0	5.3	2,580	2,440	5.7	1,460	1,440	1.4
Washington	3.0	4.1	3.5	4.7	16,890	16,220	4.1	11,950	11,680	2.3
Uintah Basin	6.8	6.9	6.9	8.8	13,450	13,140	2.4	10,390	10,010	3.8
Daggett	1.2	1.6	1.4	6.2	360	410	—12.2	270	280	—3.6
Duchesne	8.3	8.7	8.3	12.5	4,680	4,580	2.2	3,580	3,380	5.9
Uintah	6.3	6.1	6.3	7.2	8,410	8,150	3.2	6,540	6,350	3.0
Southeastern	7.2	7.9	7.5	7.6	18,130	17,970	0.9	15,780	15,650	0.7
Carbon	7.9	8.4	7.2	6.9	8,080	8,110	—0.6	7,120	7,330	—2.9
Emery	6.1	7.6	7.6	10.4	3,410	3,420	—0.3	3,420	3,340	2.4
Grand	7.9	7.9	8.9	7.9	2,830	2,710	4.4	2,100	2,020	4.0
San Juan	6.2	6.9	6.9	8.9	3,830	3,730	2.7	3,120	2,960	5.4

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar.(p) 1989	Feb.(r) 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar.(p) 1989	Feb.(r) 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar.(p) 1989	Feb.(r) 1989	Mar. 1988
MINING	$508.08	$514.94	$541.45	43.8	44.7	44.2	$11.60	$11.52	$12.25
MANUFACTURING	397.36	403.38	394.21	40.3	40.5	39.9	9.86	9.96	9.88
Durable Goods	402.87	408.41	405.81	40.9	40.8	40.5	9.85	10.01	10.02
Nondurable Goods	383.34	390.65	367.09	38.8	39.7	38.6	9.88	9.84	9.51
TRADE	214.21	211.78	239.93	28.6	28.2	30.8	7.49	7.51	7.79
Wholesale Trade	365.26	360.21	417.64	36.2	35.7	39.4	10.09	10.09	10.60
Retail Trade	164.43	162.68	180.51	26.1	25.7	27.9	6.30	6.33	6.47
AVERAGE	268.48	269.03	288.29	32.0	31.8	33.6	8.39	8.46	8.58

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar.(p) 1989	Feb.(r) 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar.(p) 1989	Feb.(r) 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar.(p) 1989	Feb.(r) 1989	Mar. 1988
MINING	$557.40	$569.33	$615.63	39.9	40.9	43.6	$13.97	$13.92	$14.12
Metal Mining	531.15	543.92	588.70	42.8	43.9	43.9	12.41	12.39	13.41
Bituminous Coal Mining	697.69	691.08	683.10	39.8	39.4	41.2	17.53	17.54	16.58
MANUFACTURING	392.42	395.40	393.82	39.4	39.5	39.7	9.96	10.01	9.92
Durable Goods	412.29	413.70	412.90	40.5	40.4	40.6	10.18	10.24	10.17
Primary Metal Industries	519.87	539.77	567.69	42.3	43.6	44.7	12.29	12.38	12.70
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	396.77	394.36	404.89	40.2	40.2	42.8	9.87	9.81	9.46
Transportation Equipment	550.87	584.22	555.72	40.7	42.0	42.1	13.53	13.91	13.20
Nondurable Goods	367.38	362.50	357.96	37.5	37.8	38.0	9.53	9.59	9.42
Food & Kindred Products	344.65	349.00	362.00	37.3	38.1	38.8	9.24	9.16	9.33
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	509.63	512.95	472.53	41.0	41.3	38.7	12.43	12.42	12.21
TRADE	202.63	201.20	219.43	28.3	28.1	30.1	7.16	7.16	7.29
Wholesale Trade	347.60	345.51	400.79	34.9	34.9	38.5	9.96	9.90	10.41
Retail Trade	162.98	161.39	169.86	26.5	26.2	27.8	6.15	6.16	6.11
Food Stores	143.75	145.80	189.46	24.7	25.4	27.3	5.82	5.74	6.94
Other Retail	195.06	192.27	184.59	28.9	28.4	29.3	6.75	6.77	6.30
AVERAGE	273.06	272.64	285.76	32.2	32.0	33.5	8.48	8.52	8.53

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Apr. '89	Preliminary Mar. '89	Final Feb. '89	Final Apr. '88	Final Mar. '88	Final Feb. '88
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	12,400	13,217	10,577	8,760	10,373	6,812
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	5,836	4,950	4,497	24,749	21,354	21,354
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	15,036	18,167	15,074	33,509	32,246	28,166
Number of New Applications for Jobs	10,700	11,487	8,193	9,9430	10,240	8,227
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	7,100	7,489	6,079	6,158	6,828	5,698
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,108	927	1,217	1,316	1,136	1,300
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	9,874	11,386	12,759	11,009	14,937	16,579
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	1.64	1.89	2.13	1.84	2.53	2.82
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$5,648,000	$7,376,502	$7,474,588	$6,272,696	$9,606,795	$8,993,453

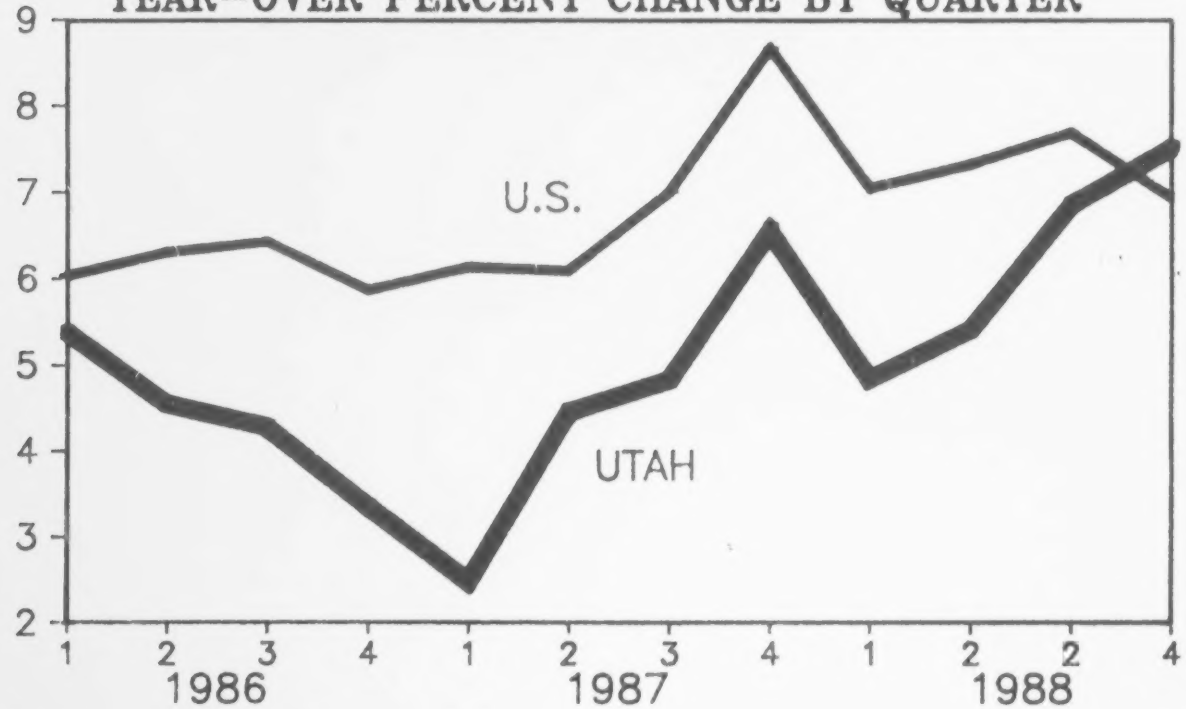
Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

Item	Index				% Change		
	Mar. '89	Feb. '89	Jan. '89	Mar. '88	From Last Month	Mar. '88 to Mar. '89	Feb. '88 to Feb. '89
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)							
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**122.3**	**121.8**	**121.1**	**116.5**	**0.6**	**5.0**	**4.8**
Food and Beverages	123.3	122.7	122.0	116.0	0.5	6.3	6.0
Food at Home	122.7	122.0	121.2	113.9	0.6	7.7	7.1
Housing	121.5	121.1	120.7	117.0	0.3	3.8	3.9
Rent Residential	131.1	130.9	130.5	126.4	0.2	3.7	3.6
Fuel and Other Util.	105.9	105.9	106.0	102.7	0.0	3.1	3.0
Medical Care	146.1	145.2	143.8	136.3	0.6	7.2	7.2
Apparel and Upkeep	119.3	115.3	115.3	114.3	3.5	4.4	4.6
Transportation	111.9	111.6	111.1	106.5	0.3	5.1	4.5
Gasoline	81.3	80.1	79.4	77.3	1.5	5.2	2.6
Energy[3]	89.8	89.3	89.0	86.5	0.6	3.8	2.6
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	120.8	120.2	119.7	115.1	0.5	5.0	4.8
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00	**$.818**	**$.823**	**$.826**	**$.858**	**—0.6**	**—4.7**	**—4.5**
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)							
ALL COMMODITIES	111.5	110.8	110.3	104.9	0.6	6.3	5.9
Finished Goods	112.2	111.7	111.0	106.2	0.4	5.6	5.3
Intermediate Materials	111.6	110.9	110.5	104.6	0.6	6.6	6.3
Crude Materials	103.1	101.0	101.0	94.1	2.1	9.6	6.7

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.
[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME--UTAH AND U.S.
YEAR-OVER PERCENT CHANGE BY QUARTER



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

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